

Destinations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WATSON'S

ASTRINGENT LEMONADE.
Is an excellent stomachic and preventive of
Dyspepsia and is recommended by the Faculty.

During the present season, avoid all doubtful
food and water, over-fatigue, and impure air.

A BOTTLE OF CASATI'S CORDIAL, and a bottle
of the famous LIQUEUR BRANDY, are useful
things to have in the house.

The following DISINFECTANTS are reduced
in price:
PERMANGANATE FLUID (similar to
Cody's) 500 grains per 500 gallons jar.
CARBOLIC ACID 750 per quart bottle.

HYGEN FLUID, CHLORIDE OF LIME and
other Disinfectants at usual prices.
Special quotations for wholesale quantities.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1847.
HONGKONG, 16th June, 1888.

BIRTH.

On the 24th inst., at Thornton, Belvoir Park,
near London, the wife of JOHN WALTER, of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
of a son.

DEATH.

On the 15th May, at Tientsin (Seine-Inférieure),
France, LOUIS MAIR, wife of Septime Viguer,
former Harbour Master at Shanghai, aged
70 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued.)

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

London, July 1st.

The Emperor William and the Czar will meet
at the end of the month. The meeting will
probably result in a treaty by which Austria
will be permitted to remain in Serbia and Russia in
Bulgaria.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Mr. James Lowther has been elected for
Thames.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

Berlin, June 26th.

William, 11th, speech at the opening of the
Reichstag was most pacific. He declared his
sympathy to the Prussians with Austria and Italy,
and his wish to cultivate carefully the friendship
of the Czar.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The gunboat *Merlin*, Commander Matutin,
arrived yesterday from a cruise.

The *Moula Dhuja* is informed that a new
theatre will shortly be built in this city.

The P. & O. Company's steamer *Chitra*, from
Bombay, left Singapore for this port at 7:30 a.m.
to-day.

Mr. J. H. Y. CHANG, a naturalized Chinese,
a graduate of Yale, and member of Columbia
Law Class, has lately been admitted to the New
York bar.

The French Government has resolved to reduce
the monthly voyage to Indo-China by transports
or chartered vessels, to one voyage every forty
days. This will be three voyages less in the year.

The agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
inform us that the "Shire" line steamer
Carnarvonshire left Singapore this morning,
and may be expected here on or about the 10th
inst.

Our Yokohama contemporary, the *Japan Mail*,
states that Major-General Palmer, Royal En-
gineers, has been appointed a Consulting En-
gineer (unpaid) to the Japanese Home De-
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THE sanitary condition of Hongkong is seriously
occupying the attention of the Manila authorities.

In a single day the other week Mr. Justice Field
disposed of 341 divorce cases in Boston. U.S.A.

Edison has recently perfected a new phonograph,
which has been exhibited before the Electric Club
and pronounced a success. It talks, sings, plays
the cornet and piano.

Old Man (at the head of the stairs): "Hasn't
that young man gone yet, Clara?" Daughter:
"No, papa, are we disturbing you?" Old Man:
"Yes, the silence down there is most oppressive."

FROM a notification in another column it will
be seen that from this date all vessels proceed-
ing to Japan from or via Hongkong or Amoy
will be subject to medical inspection at Nagasaki,
Kobe and Yokohama.

THE Michigan Supreme Court has declared
unconstitutional the local option law which was
lately put into effect in that State. An error in
the bill, the ground for the decision, which was
rendered by the Court without a single dissenting
opinion. High license will now be the rule.

A PHYSICIAN writing in the *American Magazine*,
illustrating the evil custom of talking to an invalid
about his pains, says that once he requested a
mother to make a stroke upon a paper each time
she asked a sick daughter how she was. The
next day, to her astonishment she made ten
strokes. A three months' visit away from home
was prescribed.

A WOMAN aged 70 years, a resident of Leeds, was
charged the other day with the larceny of a
shemokor's last, valued at fourpence. The
Judge, in passing sentence, said that the offence
was a serious one, inasmuch as it was likely to
deprive a patron of the cobbler of his shoes when
he most needed them. The defendant was then
sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and
fined £2. Her only daughter was buried the day
she went to prison. The Judge had not been
"lynched" when the last mail left. But he
richly deserved to be.

The following is the opinion expressed by the
Parvenir de Binas concerning the gunboat
Philippine: That the vessel be sold as soon as
possible, and the proceeds of the sale be
deposited in a Spanish bank; that a committee
composed of Spanish naval officers be appointed
to draw out the plan for a new gunboat, the
construction of which should be put up for tender,
and finally that persons unacquainted with
naval affairs be not allowed to interfere in any
way with the construction of the new boat. This
last is a nasty bit at somebody.

A VERY remarkable engineering feat (says the
Investor's Guardian) has been accomplished in
China in the face of extraordinary physical
difficulties. It was the stretching of a steel-wire
cable of seven strands across the River Luma,
by the Danish engineer, De Linde, assisted only
by unskilled Chinese labour. The cable extends
between two points at a distance of 4,618 feet
apart; the height of the first support is 477 feet
above the present level of the river, and the
second 737 feet. This Chinese cable is the
longest in the world, except one, the cable across
the Kistna, measuring 5,070 feet.

WOODWARD's Circus was fairly patronized last
night, considering the counter-attraction offered
by the "Wash Norton's" "World of Wonders" at
the City Hall. The Pavilion at Bowrington was
not so well filled as on previous nights, but still a
considerable number of amusement seekers
availed themselves of a fine night to spend a
couple of hours in the exhilarating company of
the clowns that are clowns and the other attrac-
tions which have made Woodward's Circus so
popular in this colony. The various items on the
programme were carried out with the customary
efficiency shown by its members of this clever
troupe, the Japanese performers being as before
meted with considerable applause. Another
performance takes place this evening, and there
will be a special afternoon performance on
Saturday. We are glad to hear that Miss Moore's
health is improving.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH," the anniversary of
American independence, has been "celebrated"
with the customary honours in all the American
establishments in the colony, on board American
vessels in the harbour, and wherever any of the
free citizens of the Great Republic happened to
be in residence. The star-spangled banner has
automatically waved all over the colony, from
the *Praya* to the castellated turrets of Mr.
Thomas's popular hotel at the Peak. The Ke-
chung long, the headquarters of the pioneers of
American commerce in the Far East, kept open
house as usual, their hospitality being of the
most lavish description, and in every way
worthy of the "good old days" we hear so much
about. The American Consulate was another
popular resort, Colonel Withers, assisted by
Miss Withers and the U.S. Vice-consul, doing
the honours like a true Virginian. Generally
speaking, the American consuls have been and
are now enjoying "a good time" in which they
have been ably assisted by the British and other
foreigners in the colony. There has been a
tremendous "boom" in milk punch at the
Hongkong Hotel, that delicious but somewhat
insidious beverage having been on tap all day
free of charge. There will be gay doings and
lots of tall talking throughout the city between
now and midnight.

ENTER the fashionable patronage of Mr. Wash
Norton's entertainment or the excellence of the
performance caused the City Hall to be very
well filled last night, when Mr. Achmet Robert
Ali Jensen Bey took his benefit. H.E. the
Governor did not arrive, but Major-General
Cameron, C.B., and the Misses Cameron were
present. More novelties were provided, one of
the greatest attractions being the assistance of
the band of the Nonhamptonshire Regiment,
which played the overture and various selections
admirably. A neat exhibition of parlour magic
was given by Achmet Ali Bey, assisted by his
brother, additional interest being lent by the
exposition of several of the minor tricks. After
a short but graceful skipping rope dance by
Miss Haida, the two Harveys concerted and
conquered for half an hour, with their invincible
success. The *beneficent* then introduced his
Black Art business, winding up by wearing his
head under his arm. The curtain fell just in
time to prevent Mr. Jensen Bey dissolving his entire
audience, however. Mr. Wash Norton was
everything by turns and nothing long, his Protean
changes "fetching" the house every time. The
landscape painter Mr. Linton painted (as usual)
standing on its (the picture's) not the music's
head was really almost artistic, and when lots were
drawn for its possession by the holders of reserved
seat tickets the fortunate lady—one of the Misses
Cameron—was quite deceived. The final item on the
list was a pantomimic absurdity entitled "The
Village Barber" in which most of the company
took part. It was atrocious. However, the
audience will not be repeated as an again diver-
sified programme is promised for Saturday night,
when the "boss" of the show takes his benefit.
Mr. Norton promises to expose spiritualism, the
wiles of the heathen Chinese, and other things
that are vain, and new features generally will
be introduced. Next week the company goes to
Manila.

THE French gunboat *Pluvier*, Commander
Fourast, left this afternoon for Haiphong.

THE Portuguese transport *Indis*, which left
Colombo on June 20th, should reach Macao
during the present week.

It is estimated that so far the damage done by
the recent rising of the Mississippi and Missouri
rivers amounts to about \$3,000,000.

MONSIEUR RICHARD, the Acting Governor-
General of French Indo-China held a grand
reception at Haiphong on the 25th ult.

FROM a notice in another column it will be seen
that Mr. Wash Norton's "World of Wonders"
will exhibit for the last time in Hongkong on
Saturday night, when an entirely new and
original entertainment will be given for the
benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Norton. Seats may be
secured at Mr. Kelly and Walsh's, where a plan
of the Theatre is on view.

THE Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* publishes a long
list of the honours which King Humbert has
conferred upon Jews. Among them is the Order of
St. Maurice and Lazarus, the highest in Italy,
of which Signor Romani, a member of the
Chamber of Deputies is the recipient. Eight
other co-religionists have been rewarded with
the Cross of Knight and four with the Cross of
Commander of the Crown of Italy.

ALL self-made men, and those who desire to
become so at their own or other people's expense,
should read the biography of Consul-General
Walter, U.S.A., who, many things by turn and
nothing long—newsboy, sailor, law student,
soldier, inactive service (which he gave up on
account of serious trouble with his eyesight), and
lawyer and politician finally—has risen to be
Consul-General in London for the Great
Republic.

SAYS the *Strait Times*—Pahang has come
into such prominence of late that the result of
the Governor's visit there will be awaited with
keen curiosity. The Sultan of that State has
shown unmistakable signs of having a will of
his own. He is not likely to sink quietly into a
figurehead, nor will he brook undue interference
with his sovereign rights. It will need judicious
management, indeed, and proficiency in the art
of putting things to bring him round to the
opinion that a British protectorate of his country,
after the type of the neighbouring Malay States,
would be for the best. Reluctance to saddle
himself with an adviser, who may end by becom-
ing a master, may well lead him to view with
misgiving the introduction of the thin end of the
wedge. In such cases, slowness only will give
that sureness which will admit of the full
development of the resources of Pahang.

THE cholera is no longer the terror that it was,
but it still claims its victims. This morning a
soldier of the 58th Regiment was taken with
full military honours. We hear the number
is to the large number of men in hospital
on the *Imperieuse*, at the time of her departure,
confirmed, our informant adding that last week
he saw a crowd of sailors from that man-of-war
struggling along with piles of bananas big enough
and decayed enough to give the ship's company
the cholera. We hear that several melancholy
incidents occurred during the height of the
recent epidemic. Three stout Chinese boatmen,
brothers, died within a few days of each other,
and only yesterday an Indian watchman who
was called to see his sick brother, a constable,
began to exhibit choleraic symptoms, after
exchanging a few words, dying in a few hours.
The number of deaths among the Chinese from
that cause is now reduced to a minimum.

A LONDON cable to the New York *Mail and
Express* says:—It is amusing to observe how
eagerly the Tories are trying to turn themselves
into Liberals of the most advanced sort in the
treatment of some most important public ques-
tions in order to preserve, if they can, a little
of the respect of the nation and the majority
in the House of Commons. The struggle to this
end is almost ludicrous, but it must be confessed
that the efforts are not without success. The
latest trick of this kind concerns the upper
house. During the Whitsuntide recess Lord
Salisbury has prepared a bill which provides
for the reform of the House of Peers. This
reform has been so long so urgently cried
for by the Liberals and Radicals that the
Premier's adoption of this policy seems as clear
an imitation of Gladstonian principles as could
possibly have been made. The object probably
is to keep the radical treatment and perhaps
the ill-abolishment of the House of Lords,
which is the pet theme with a considerable body
of politicians. The main points of Lord Salis-
bury's scheme are the admission of life peers
and the exclusion of black sheep of noble families.
These two features would undoubtedly raise the
character of the Lords and obtain for that house
some of the respect which it used to command.

THE *China Mail*, in its last night's issue,
asserts that "people generally are dead against
the *Praya* Reclamation Scheme as now pro-
posed." This assertion is, in plain English,
a falsehood, and the man who made it is a doubly
distilled liar of the first water. Why the Editor
of our evening contemporary should degrade his
newspaper, not an easy task we admit—and
disgrace the profession out of which he makes
an indifferent living by publishing what he
knows to be egregious falsehoods is a mystery
we confess our inability to comprehend. The
Praya Reclamation Scheme has been approved
by the Government, and unanimously agreed to
by the marine lot-owners and the Hongkong
community generally. The only public dissent-
ient is the jaundiced paragraphist of the
China Mail, who does not even hesitate
to invent glaring improbabilities, and give
them all the publicity at his command. He
further says that there is a rumour "that
the question is to be re-opened, possibly
upon the basis of the public good as against
that of marine lot-owners only." No such rumour
is current in any circles of the colony; the Govern-
ment has already decided on its course of action
and has not and never had any intention of
re-opening a question that has been practically
settled. It would really be interesting to know
what object the evening paper hopes to attain
by making statements which every person in the
colony, from the humblest "ricksha coolie" to the
most influential *tycoon*, knows to be weak
inventions, absolutely without any foundation
whatsoever. Our contemporary ought to publish
its scale of charges for special lying and
backbiting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by
Correspondents in this column.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I shall thank you to make the following
correction in the *Surveyor* General's letter to
me, which I read at yesterday's meeting.

For "in proportion to the number of freightage,"

read "in proportion to the number of feet of

freightage."

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. F. CHATER.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1888.

THE "CHILDWALL" CASE.

The case which came to an end yesterday in
the Police Court fairly illustrates the unhappy
and dangerous condition of things in the dis-
cipline of the British mercantile marine, where
owing to various reasons, a tight hand is not
kept upon the conduct and government of crews.
Disturbances between seamen and their officers
are common enough in the annals of colonial
police courts, but possibly no ship in these
modern days ever arrived in this colony, or in
any other port under the British flag, where the
conduct of the crew has appeared in a worse
light than that of the sixteen seamen of the
British barque *Chilwall*. The vessel belongs
to a well-known firm of shipowners and ship-
brokers and auctioneers in Liverpool, which has
been engaged in shipping pursuits for some years,
and which might suppose have had experience
enough in shipping concerns to be able to provide
against all dangers springing from undermining
or under-offering their vessels. Possibly, when
the ship left the United Kingdom her crew and
officers were differently constituted to what the
trouble in March last found them in, but in any
case, at that time the condition of the fore-mast
hands appears to have been one of supreme
independence of lawful authority, not to say one
of semi-mutiny; while that of Captain Watson
and his officers bore a complexion very far
removed from that which should have held
them as master of the situation.

The *Chilwall* left Bombay on March 3rd,
bound to San Francisco with a cargo of
seventeen hundred tons of iron rails, and in
charge of a crew which total number reached
thirty-one, four of whom were women, who
were sent out for the purpose of doing the
housework of the ship. Some of the sixteen
able seamen who were lately charged with the
offences which are now so well-known in this
colony, engaged in the ship at Mauritius,
Calcutta, and Bombay, a that possibly she had
very few of her original able seamen by her
when a mutiny, or something very closely
approaching one, broke out on board on the
24th March last. A day or two after leaving
Bombay—on a Sunday morning—while the
chief mate was on deck, three strange white
men came to him, and told him that they
were going to San Francisco, and that they
were unable to get employment in the cheap labour
markets of Bombay, had taken the liberty
of following an old custom and had secreted
themselves on board the ship, first with the
object of getting away from possible starvation,
and secondly with the double object of
finding a sanctuary on the ocean or in improving
their fortunes in the highly paid labour markets
of California. Of these three men, one was a tall,
powerfully built fellow who had deserted from
the Indian army; and who possibly was a bad
character, and began with, however the days
being Sunday, they were told by direction of
Captain Watson to go forward, with the under-
standing, of course, that their presence on
board could not be helped, and that it was
accepted as a necessary evil—chiefly on the
score of having to feed a greater number of
men than his owners had supplied provisions
for. The men were allowed the same scale
of rations as the legitimate crew, excepting
beef and pork, which, considering the way in
which British ships are provisioned and British
ship masters deal with the law, and by the
owners, was fair enough. These three men
had wilfully and feloniously introduced themselves
on the Captain's company, knowing well enough
that he could not throw them overboard, and
thinking that he would be found complacent
enough to convey them, *no less volens*, to
that *El Dorado* of all beachcomers and loafers
—San Francisco. After the *Chilwall* had
been three weeks out from Bombay she
fell in with an English ship called the
Matterhorn, on board of which Captain Watson
determined to transfer his stowaways, should
her master consent. A boat was got out
and away to the *Matterhorn*, and the
master of that vessel came to the *Chilwall*,
when arrangements were made to transfer the
stowaways. This was about 4 p.m. on the 24th
March, but on the chief officer giving the order
for the men to get into the boat, they could not
be found, as they had again secreted themselves
down below amongst the iron forming the cargo.
The hatches were taken off and a search made,
in which the crew of the ship were wrongly
permitted, or ordered, to join, and finally, after
a good deal of hunting, the three men were
discovered in the fore-cabin, and by the order
of the chief officer, on being ordered to come
out and get into the boat he rushed with
a torrent of oaths on the mate and struck
him over the head with a "cowbar." The
boatman and second mate, as well as some
members of the crew, were near, and in
their united efforts to stop the man's violence
their two lamps were put out and they found
themselves in partial darkness. The two officers
emerged from the struggle very much bruised
and covered with blood, and it was alleged
by some of the crew taking part against them
in the affray. The mates went up out of the hold
without their man and reported to the Captain
that the crew were in a state of mutiny.
Captain Watson, seeing his two officers
bleeding from serious bruises, and hearing
what the condition of affairs was, very
reasonably armed himself with a revolver
and went down below into the dark hold to root
out the three desperadoes who had, as he
thought, well nigh killed his two mates, and
by some of the crew taking part against them
in the affray. Captain Watson being, as he alleges 62 years of
age, and having but a very feeble backing,
was doubt

been completed extends from Teheran to Shah Abdul, a distance of 15 kilometers.

LONDON, June 21st.

Judgment was given yesterday at Dundalk in the appeal case of Mr. Dillon, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labour on a charge of conspiracy. The judges have upheld the sentence passed by the magistrates at Mull, near Drogheda.

FOOCHOY.

A glass manufacturer has been recently established at Nanting by a Chinaman, and he believes that through this knowledge he may pick up some tens of thousands of dollars. We hope to see a good result of this industry, meanwhile we wish him every success.

We made mention of the surplus of tea unsold last year in our issue of Saturday last, and as we were not satisfied with the matter, we were induced to institute an enquiry, and at last information reached us that the greater part of the same had been picked up with this year's tea.

The farmers are very happy with their present crop of rice, which it is said is the richest on record. If such is the case, 1888 has brought Foochoy good luck, considering the enormous profit proceeds made with their first crop tea—in fact, we are informed, all native trade is looking as bright as possible, and with such a good crop of rice, surely they all must be very happy. Will foreign merchants share the luck?

According to advices just to hand from Shanghai, first steamers' tea do not now receive the same favorable attention as in days gone by. The sales of *Anyang* during the first two days after her arrival were very limited and on the third day it is said that the dealers were hanging back and merchants pressing sales. The results of these limited sales are reported to be fairly satisfactory for fine and fine descriptions, while medium were giving a turn of profit and lower grades only just covering cost. With such a beginning, prospects cannot be considered particularly bright.

Our friends the Hunan disbanded "braves" have again shown their bravery in their usual character of robbery with violence. Some time last week a Celestial was seen by two of these "braves" in a Chinese bank cashing a note of some \$50, and to his surprise, before he could get his money packed up, the gallant warriors took it away from him. They were chased by the "unfortunate" Celestial, but the sight of a rather bright looking dagger that one of the rascals brought out, stopped him from chasing any further. We are informed that Hunan men always carry with them deadly weapons, and generally make the tea freely.

The following is the tea export since our last issue of the 21st June—

For London:	1,237,895 lbs.
For Hongkong:	674,047 "
For Canton:	56,526 "
For Shanghai:	1,996 "
For New York:	67,189 "
For India:	26,488 "
For Australia:	6,000 "
For Sydney:	624,261 "
For Melbourne:	1,524,360 "
For Adelaide:	17,568 "
For Queensland Ports:	77,890 "
—ECHO.	

SIR HENRY PARKES' ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

In a speech to his constituents at St. Leonards on May 28th, Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, and for years a rabid Imperialist, made the following remarks on the vexed question of Chinese immigration to the Australian Colonies:

Those who have watched my course must know that I have not dealt with this matter in a hasty or precipitate way. No man in his senses entrusted with the duties of the great office I am permitted to fill would run the risk of disaffection, turmoil, and agitation continuing in every centre of the population throughout the land. Suppose your former member, Mr. Dibbs (groans)—had had the power of settling this question, do you think he would have settled it to the satisfaction of every class in this community? (Laughter.) Do you think he would have settled it to the satisfaction of any class in the community? ("No.") Do you think he would have settled it at all? ("No.") We were doing our utmost with the one hand to try and bring about unity of action on the part of the colonies, and with the other seeking to awaken the power of the Empire on our own behalf until we were forced to face the difficulty boldly ourselves. We made up our minds when these four ships arrived in Sydney with between 500 and 600 Chinamen on board that we would save our streets from bloodshed, the men must not land. (Cheers.) We believe we had an undoubted right in the discharge of our duty to give an assurance to the people that these men should not come in any longer. I had said in my place in Parliament and I say now, that if we have taken up our stand we will not turn back. (Cheers.) It may be that a few of these men will be allowed to land under the writs of the Supreme Court. We are not quite prepared to create a revolution in the country, but I venture to say that through our vigorous and determined action the influx of Chinese to this country has already terminated for ever. (Cheers.) I cannot say the extreme view which I entertain of the present crisis, but I shall not hesitate to do so in my place in Parliament.

THE SUPREME COURT IN ERROR.

I don't believe but what a great error has been committed by the high legal tribunal of this country. I cannot for a moment believe that it is the constitutional law that the Government of a free country, responsible for the maintenance of justice and good order, for the maintenance of justice and for everything that we hold dear, cannot refuse foreigners to land on our soil. (Cheers.) Why, how do we know but what amongst these very Chinese there may be spies? How do we know but what they may be here to prepare the way for thousands of others? How do we know what their objects are? We have good reasons to believe that these Chinese do not land here as free men. They land here bound by a kind of slavery as complete as any Asiatic slavery, and they land not free to act for themselves, but under bonds in which they are absolutely the slaves of other men. If we cannot prevent the slaves of Chinese on board ship—and they are on board yet—from landing here, by the same principle of interpreting the law we cannot prevent 10,000 from landing. So far as I know the doctrines of great constitutional lawyers, it is inherent in a free government to prevent a foreigner landing on their shores. As I said before the Government are supported in this question by an overwhelming majority of the people's representatives, and behind them, so far as I am judge, we have an immense majority of the people of this country. We shall fight this battle at all hazards, with a due care and in constant

anxiety not to set unnecessarily a bad example to the people; and I don't pretend to be the decision of the Supreme Court, but whether we do or not we shall not turn back. We shall push on this measure, and if it becomes law the Chinaman's tail will be seen in our streets no longer. (Cheers.) I appeal to you whether in this trying question we have not acted with consideration, with some show of ability at all events, with the requisite courage where courage was required, and whether we have not carried a bill through the people's House of Parliament, which, if carried into law, would terminate this evil now and for ever. (Cheers.)

NATURAL GAS IN CHINA.

According to the Washington correspondent of an American contemporary, Colonel Charles Denby, United States Minister at Peking, has recently sent to the State Department some interesting information about natural gas in China. Colonel Denby says that natural gas is found in Szechwan, near a town called Tsi-lin-tsing. In an area of twenty-seven square miles, diameter, salt wells are found. To make a well the Chinese use a long and elastic bamboo pole, supported in the middle by a cross piece, a rope made by coupling the ends of long (not twisted) slices of bamboo, and an iron instrument which weighs 120 catties (only equals 11 pounds). The rope is fastened on the iron end of the pole, and the iron end of the thick end of the pole makes the iron hook and a vertical hole with its broad-sharpened edge. The ground is perforated consists principally of sandstone and clay. When a portion of the rock is reached, clear water is poured into the hole, a long bamboo tube with a valve in the bottom is lowered, and the mud water raised to the top. Pipes of cypress wood are rammed in to protect the sides of the "iron hole" and to prevent the water contained in the surrounding ground from getting access to the well; the pipes are attached to each other. The inner width of the pipes is about five inches. As the work proceeds the pipes are rammed deeper and a new one attached on the top; the rope, too, is made longer. At a depth varying from 70 to 100 chi (700 to 1,000 feet) the brine is struck and the well is fit for use. The brine is raised to the top through long bamboo tubes and bamboo ropes, as described by means of a horse-wheel, and then carried, to large pans for evaporation, or led to them through bamboo pipes.

Inside these wells there are others, which are bored to the depth of from 1,800 to 2,000 feet. At that distance below the surface petroleum is struck. Immediately on reaching it an inflammable gas escapes with great violence. Work is now stopped and a wooden cap fastened over the mouth of the pit, perforated by several rows of round holes. In each of them a bamboo pipe is inserted, and through these the gas is led under the evaporation pans. The pipes ramify, and on each end a tapering mouthpiece, terminating in a small aperture, is attached. The gas is then used for evaporating the brine. The enterprising spirit which induced the Chinese to examine the ground at so great a depth is said to have had its origin in the drying up of a brine pit. The proprietor was in hopes of meeting brine at a greater depth, but found instead the gas.

When the country was infested with rebels during the Taiping rebellion, they removed the cap from one of the gas pits and set fire to it. Since that time a long column of fire has risen from that pit and it is considered impossible to stop the flame.

The gas pits and brine pits are owned separately by corporations. The owners are subjected to the control of the Government. The Government monopoly is in the hands of the "Taotai," who resides at the place. The salt works of Tsi-lin-tsing yield considerable revenue to the Government, and have besides enriched numerous proprietors and given occupation to a numerous population. The number of "fire pits" is twenty-four, and the salt pits are innumerable. Some of them do not enjoy the advantages of gas. The brine is evaporated with grass and wood.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Under the above heading the *Dominion Reporter* of July 6th, 1887, publishes the following in its editorial columns—

Our readers may recall the circumstance of a young clerk, named Arthur Richard, falling insensible on the Wheatley Lane in this town some time ago, and being picked up, as he continued perfectly helpless, and taken in a cab by two gentlemen to the office of F. W. Fisher, Esq., the solicitor who employed him. With this in his mind he at once sought the best medical advice, telling the doctors how he had been afflicted with what seemed to be an incurable disease. When he was able to speak he said he had been to his dinner and was on his way back to his work, when suddenly his head was in a whirl and he fell in the street like a man who is knocked down. On coming to his senses in the solicitor's office he thought what a miserable man, and feared he was going to have a fit of illness, which we all know is a very dreadful thing for a poor man with a family to care for. With this in his mind he at once sought the best medical advice, telling the doctors how he had been afflicted with what seemed to be an incurable disease. When he was able to speak he said he had been to his dinner and was on his way back to his work, when suddenly his head was in a whirl and he fell in the street like a man who is knocked down. On coming to his senses in the solicitor's office he thought what a miserable man, and feared he was going to have a fit of illness, which we all know is a very dreadful thing for a poor man with a family to care for.

These things had troubled Mr. Richard a long time, and after his fall in the street he clearly perceived that the fit of giddiness was nothing more than a sign of the steady and deadly advance of the complaint, which began in indigestion and dyspepsia. His story of how he went from one physician to another in search of a cure that his wife and little ones might not come to want is very pathetic and touching. Finally he became too ill to keep his situation and had to give it up. This was a sad calamity, and he was appalled to think how he should be able to live. But God raised up friends who helped to keep the wolf from the door. He then went to the seaside at Walton-on-the-Naze, but neither the change, nor the physicians who treated him there, did any good. All being without avail he visited London, with a sort of vague hope that some advantage might happen to him in the metropolis. This was in October, 1885. How wonderful, indeed, are the ways of Providence, which dashes down our highest hopes at several years' interval when we least expect it. While in London he was in a relation to a friend, who strongly advised him to try a

medicine, which he called *Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup*, saying it was genuine and honest, and often cited when everything else had failed. He bought a bottle of a chemist in Fimlico, and began using it according to the directions. He did this without faith or hope, and the public may, therefore, judge of his surprise and pleasure when after taking a few doses he felt great relief. He could eat better; his food distressed him less; the symptoms which haunted before his eyes like smuts of soot, gradually disappeared, and his strength increased. Before this time his knees would knock together whenever he tried to walk. So encouraged was he, now that he kept on using *Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup* until it ended in completely curing him.

In speaking of his wonderful recovery Mr. Richard says it made him think of poor Robinson Crusoe, and his deliverance from captivity on his island in the sea; and added, "But for *Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup* the grass would now be growing over my grave."

Our readers can rest assured of the strict truth of all the statements in this most remarkable case, as Mr. Richard (now residing at Swiss Cottage, Walton-on-the-Naze) belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families in the beautiful village of Long Melford, Suffolk, and his personal character is attested by so high an authority as the Rev. C. J. Martyn, rector of that parish, besides other excellent names. We have deemed the case of such importance to the public as to justify us in giving this short account of it in our columns. —*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on the 11th inst.

This Steamer has superior Passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Hongkong, 4th July, 1888. 1676

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MOGUL."

FROM GUANGHOU, LIVERPOOL, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their

respective wharves, and the Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence

and/or from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before Noon,

TUESDAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 10th instant, will be subject

to sale.

All claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Underwriter or before the 10th

proximo, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1888. [52

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

SATURDAY NIGHT,

the 7th July, 1888.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS

"WORLD OF WONDERS."

Our efforts acknowledged by

CROWDED FASHIONABLE AND

DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

THE LAST CHIN AND HIGHEST BOOM.

POSITIVELY FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

BY MR. AND MRS. WASH NORTON.

A MONSTER PROGRAMME OF

NOVELTIES.

EVERYTHING NOVEL,

NOTHING REPEATED.

First Time of

Mr. and Mrs. WASH NORTON

in their screaming farce entitled

"A PECULIAR BOX."

Timothy.....Mr. WASH NORTON.

Catherine.....Mrs. WASH NORTON.

First Time of

THE HARVEY BROTHERS'

Ludicrous Production

"THE TROUBADOUR"

OR

"THE CUT UP TENOR."

First Time of

Mr. and Mrs. WASH NORTON

in their spiritual seances entitled

"15 MINUTES WITH THE GHOSTS."

The Ancient Pillory and Stocks and

"Katie King" mystery.

Do the dead return, or is it deception?

First Time of

ACHMED AL BEY,

in his original and unequalled Japanese

illusion entitled

"THE HUMAN SERPENT."

Note.—Achmed Al Bey will on this, his

farewell night in Hongkong, expose his

"BLACK CABINET" illusion.

Mrs. H. A. I. D. A

in new dancing specialties.

First Time of

MEDICINE VERSUS MAGNETISM.

Notice.—The picture painted by Mr. ALBERT

LINTON will again be given away. Every

person on entering the Theatre will receive a

number, and the holder of the lucky number

drawn will receive the picture.

WASH NORTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888. [677

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from this date

Vessels proceeding to Japan from or via

Hongkong or Amoy will be subject to medical

inspection at Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

TEISKE MINAMI,

H. I. Japanese M's Consul,

Hongkong, 4th July, 1888. [678

Today's Advertisements.

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL

AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

EVERYONE DELIGHTED AT OUR

GENUINE PERFORMANCES.

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER GREETS EACH ACT.

THE WONDERFUL JAPANESE.

THE BEAUTIFUL TRICK HORSES.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 7th July.

Special Afternoon Performance for the con-

venience of Schools and Families residing

at a distance when Children will be

admitted at reduced prices

namely—

Chairs.....50 Cents.

Stalls.....50 "

Pit.....20 "

Servants in care of Children 50 Cents.

Adults will be charged the usual Evening

prices.

Doors Open at 3.30; Performance at 4 P.M.

N.B.—THE CIRCUS PERFORMS

EVERY EVENING.

Private Boxes and Single Seats may be

Reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WAUGH'S, Ltd.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private Boxes containing Six Chairs.....\$12.00

Dress Circle Chairs.....2.00

Stalls (Carpeted Seats).....1.00

Pit.....50.

Children under 12 years of age Half-price to

all parts of the Circus.

Naval and Military in uniform Half-price to

all parts of the house, except to Private Boxes.

—ROBT. LOVE,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1888. [665

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND

BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamer

"TAICHIOW."

Captain J. Newton, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant,

at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1888. [675

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL

TRAMWAYS COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the

PEAK TRAMWAY, which was OPENED

for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th

May.

WEEK DAYS.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST.

JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 P.M. " half hour.

4 to 8 " quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

1 past 12 to 1 past every quarter of an hour,

and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an

hour.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the Cars.

Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE

in the Middle Compartment.

Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down,

